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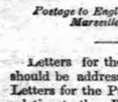

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EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11d.	,,	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying th proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.
Bombay, 17th June 1863. R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office) at	1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. do.	5 ,,
Do. 12 do. do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, on Demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
On Ireland do.			
Drafts at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11d.		do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do ..... 5 ,,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. on Demand

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 4th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight.....	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight.....	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	175 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	70 prem.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4 do.	95 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	50 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. ..	250	5 do.	145 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 prem.
Royal Bank of India	25	.....	7 prem.
PRESS Cos.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.....	3,067	375 per share....	Rs. 12,400 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co..	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 7,000 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share.	6,000	250 per share ...	Rs. 19,000 prem.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	Rs. 9,000 ,,
Freire Press Co.	250	.....	Rs. 1,500 ,,
Victoria Land and Press Co.....	4,000	.....	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co. ...	500	.....	Rs. 1,200 p. sh.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pittyshpinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 Prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 250 Prem.
Jatur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.....	2,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.....	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 29,000.
Throntie Mill Co..	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.
Bonded Warehouse..	200	.....	Rs. 600 Perm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....		104
,, Loan 1835-36.....	}	99¼
,, Loan 1842-43.....		
,, Loan 1854-55.....		
New Five per Cent. Loan.....		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	249
Carolus	,,	393
Mexican Dollars.....	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces.....	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton).....	£2 0s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d.
,,	(Seed)	£1 12s. 6d.	to £1 15s. 0d.
To London	(Cotton).....	£2 10s. 0d.	to £2 15s. 0d.
,,	(Seed)	£2 7s. 6d	to £2 10s. 0d.
To China.....			
To Clyde.....		No offers.	
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back.....		Rs. 17 to 18.	

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.).....	Rs.	480 to 481
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	480 to 481
New Bhowuggur, (ready.)	,,	480 to 481
Nun Ghaut	,,	440 to 442
New Compta	,,	458 to 460
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	530 to 540
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	440 to 442
New Veerwal	,,	430 to 435
New Khandeish	,,	410 to 415
New Poratchee.....	,,	458 to 460
New Accote	,,	430 to 432
New Mangalore	,,	458 to 460
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,,	7
Gingelly seed (Black ...	,,	35 to 36
(And White).....	,,	36 to 37
Niger	,,	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 4	Penang (s) ...	Coombe	Madras 28, Negapatam 29, Tuticorin 29 July.
	Adelaide.....	Cooper	London 20 April.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Steamer *Penang*, from Madras, &c.—On the 3rd August, signalized the ship *Excellent* at anchor off Point Borsi with foretopmast, main and mizen top gallant masts gone. Asked if he required assistance; answered no.

Per Barque *Adelaide*, Cooper, from London.—On the 1st July, at 9 P.M., Captain Jardine, Commander of this ship, jumped overboard; called all hands at the same time, cut away the lifeboat and buoy; after 20 minutes recovered the body but life was extinct. Lat. 27-46 S., Long. 32-44 E., spoke the ship *Oriental*, from Bombay for Liverpool, 41 days out.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Aug. 4	Atiet Rahaman	Jones	Calcutta.
	Thomas Hamilton	Mason	Madras.
	Neptune's Car	Kirby	Calcutta.
	Godfrey	Houssois	Kurrachee.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Old England*, T. Bulman, bound to Bimlipatam,
Barque *Samadanee*, J. Bux, bound to Chittagong.
Ship *Thetis*, C. Chapman, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Steamer *Penang*, for Bussorah, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

Bucephalus.—110 bags Khorasanee Seed, 165 cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtoola Noormahomed; 35 bags Jingilly Seed, 52½ cwt., 15 bags Rape Seed, 22½ cwt., Ralli Brothers; 6 bales Cuskhus Roots, 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Soondersee Mocljee.

Defiance.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., F. Chambers; 4 boxes India Oilmanstores, 1 box Wearing Apparels and Books, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 75 bales Coir Yarn, 190 cwt., A. C. Brice and Co.

For Liverpool.

British India.—9 boxes India Oilmanstores, W. and A. Graham and Co.

John Lyon.—110 bags Linseed, 165 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Sea Queen.—30 bales Cotton, 195 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Empire of Peace.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoor Nursey; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt.; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 39½ bales Cotton, 138½ cwt., Ramdass Canjee.

Star of Brunswicker.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Kembhoy; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 310 bundles Gall, 155 cwt., Dewjee Premjee.

Morning Light.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram; 22½ bales Cotton, 78½ cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee; 9 bales Coir Yarn, 22½ cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee.

Leuchars.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Tulsidass Nurseedass; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Luckhmedass Vullubjee.

Zuleika.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Tooleidass Nurseedass.

Contest.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama; 53 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., W. Cassinath; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hurry Bhanjee.

Queen of the East.—90 bales Cotton, 310 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Mooljee Dewjee and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

City of London.—44 bales Cotton, 154 cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co.

Gertrude.—600 bags Linseed, 800 ext. Padumsey Virjee; loose Buffalee Horns, 140 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Gerfa Berg.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall: 100 bundles Munjeets, 344 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., Mooljee Jewraz; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee: 300 bales Cotton, 960 cwt., Gangjee Coverjee; 7 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., B. Jewraz.

Mary Kerr.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Southern Belle.—118 bales Jute, 355½ cwt., Khatow Ludha.

Floating Light.—115 bales Jute, 302 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Zobeah.—600 bundles Linseed, 300 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmedass Vullubjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—422 pieces E. Teeth, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs., Dwarkadass Vussunjee; 806 pieces E. Teeth, 38 cwt. 4 lbs., Sallay Moomud Golam Hossein; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mahomed Dhurrumsey; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jumseljee Nusserwanjee Mehtah and Co.; 20½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosey; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruggoonath Juggonath; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Varsonjee; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peershoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dulcoram Sewduntroy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Woomedchund Hookumchund.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—July 29, Barque *Clive*, T. Fenwick, from London 18th April.

DEPARTURE.—July 29, Ship *Barham*, Way, to London.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 4.

McDowall, Assistant Surgeon C., Medical Department, to rejoin, from London.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 4.

Hogg, Ensign A. M., 103rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 4TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee, of which Captain Barnes, 18th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A.M., at the Mess-room 18th Regiment N. I., to examine Ensign Greenlaw of that Corps as to his qualifications for the charge of a Company, in accordance with instructions laid down in 2nd Appendix Jameson's Code, Sec. 14 Page 29:—

President.—Major Kempt, 103rd Regiment.

Members.—Captain Hearne, 103rd Regiment, and the Adjutant 18th Regiment N. I.

The Officer Commanding 18th Regiment N. I., will be pleased to parade his Regiment, at the request of the President of the Committee for the practical part of the examination.

3. Lieut. Lyons, 21st Regiment N. I., has been granted leave of absence from 10th August to 8th September 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 3rd Aug. 1863.

With the sanction of Government the following Reliefs for the season 1863-64 are ordered:—

No. 7 Battery 21st Brigade Royal Artillery from Poona to Aden to complete the Garrison.

28th Foot from Nusseerabad to Mhow by Wings, under orders that will be communicated to the General Officer Commanding the Mhow Division by the Quarter Master General of the Army.

72nd Highlanders from Mhow to Bombay, Assoerghur, and Sattara, under orders that will be communicated.

103rd Foot from Bombay and Sattara to Neemuch, detaching three Companies to Nusseerabad, under orders that will be communicated.

106th Foot from Neemuch to Nusseerabad, under orders that will be communicated.

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. from Bhooj to Aden, under orders that will be communicated.

4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles) from Mhow to Bombay, under orders that will be communicated.

6th Regiment N. I. from Dhoolia to Mhow, under orders that will be communicated.

9th Regiment N. I., from Mhow to Dhoolia, under orders that will be communicated.

15th Regiment N. I. from Aden to Mhow, under orders that will be communicated.

18th Regiment N. I. from Bombay to Bhooj, under orders that will be communicated.

19th Regiment N. I. from Mehidpoor to Baroda, under orders that will be communicated.

28th Regiment N. I. from Baroda to Mehidpoor, under orders that will be communicated.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the following Government Resolution for information and guidance:—

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—No. 2176.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1863.

Resolution—His Excellency the Governor in Council is informed that there is a prevalent belief that the Government contemplates the surrender of its rights in connection with Land and Buildings in Military Cantonments.

As this belief may cause an undue value to attached to the present tenure of such property, His Excellency in Council desires that it may be made generally known that Government has no such intention.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Murree, on the 18th July, the wife of Major Henry Lane, Brigade Major Rawal Pindee, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 28th July, Laura Agnes Chapman, aged 25 years 3 months and 28 days.

At Rangoon, on the 28th July, John Frederick, son of Revd. J. S. Banks, Wesleyan Mission, aged 8 months.

At Dinapore, on the 23rd July, the wife of Mr. S. Barnes, V. S.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 9th August 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An additional Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce...	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
,, 2 ,, ...	,, 0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 3 ,, ...	,, 1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,, ...	,, 2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched via Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 4th Aug. 1863.

From Umritsur to Asdoolet Cazynohul, Kurrachee to Wallace & Co.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1863.

Last Qr.....	Thursday	6d. 2h.	56.41m. P.M.
New Moon	Friday	14d. 6h.	53 9m. P.M.
First Qr.....	Saturday	22d. 11h.	10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon.....	Saturday	29d. 1h.	46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	5	Oyster season commences.	5 39	6 32	3 3	3 24	
Thur.	6	Transfiguration of our Lord.	5 39	6 32	3 46	4 11	
Fri.	7	Named Jesus.	5 39	6 31	4 36	5 2	
Sat.	8	M. reury rises at 6.7.	5 40	6 31	5 33	6 11	
Sun.	9	10thSun fterTrinity.	5 40	6 30	6 50	7 30	
Mon.	10	St. Lawrence, M.	5 41	6 30	8 10	8 46	
Tues.	11	Daybreak at 4.22.	5 41	6 29	9 10	9 21	

Date 3rd August. Time—9h. 2m. 35s.

Wednesday 5th—Capture of Cabool, 1810.—Chusan taken, 1840.—The Telegraphic cable successfully laid between Great Britain and America, 1858.

Thursday 6th.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born, 1844.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy created a Baronet, 1857.

Friday 7th.—Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, 1815.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.—The Ashantees defeated, 1826.

Saturday 8th.—Storm of the Pettah of Ahmednuggur, 1806.—Estevis taken, 1811. Canning died, 1827.—The *Great Eastern* Completed 1859.

Sunday 9th.—Banda taken, 1810.—The Hungarian defeated by Haynau, 1849.

Monday 10th.—Scindia defeated by the English, 1803.—Hurricane at Barbadoes, 1831.

Tuesday 11th.—Ahmednuggur surrendered, 1803.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE.....	July 28
AGRA	July 25	LAHORE.....	July 22
ALLAHABAD	July 16	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	July 30
BANGALORE.....	July 31	MALTA	June 23
CEYLON	July 25	MEERUT	July 28
CALCUTTA	July 24	OUDH	July 25
CAPE.....	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 11
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI.....	July 28	RANGOON	June 25
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 12
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	June 21

The Printing and Publishing Offices of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *have been* REMOVED *to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, FORT, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, June 16, 1863.

THE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1863.

THE Agra Bank has made application for admittance to the London Bankers' Clearing house, and has been refused. The grounds of refusal have nothing to do with any opinion entertained about the Agra Bank specially, but rest entirely on reasons that apply generally, to the whole class of Banks of which the Agra Bank is only one of many representatives now in London. The Agra Bank was, we believe, the first Indian Bank which established a separate Agency in London now nearly twenty years ago, and has unquestionably been one of the most prosperous and successful amongst them. The reasons, therefore, that have operated with the London Bankers in refusing the accommodation of the Clearing house refer, not to objections against a particular Bank, but a class of which that Bank is merely a unit. The truth is, Indian Banks are not Banks at all in the style of London Banks, and their business is of an essentially different character. Indian Banks are nothing else than Joint Stock Companies carrying on merchants business: exchange operations ranging through every country in the East, and a trade in bullion are their distinguishing characteristics. The branches in London of these Banks are merely head offices of management, the business by which they live, being mainly transacted in India and China. All the Indian Banks, notwithstanding their London agencies or head offices, are necessitated to employ independent London Bankers as agents. It is essential to confidence in their stability and soundness, that the Bills of Indian Banks, in all large transactions should be drawn on independent agents, for six months' bills for large amounts, drawn by any Indian Bank on its own London branch, would at best be unsatisfactory securities, and would run the risk of fearful deterioration in the discount market, in the event of any commercial crisis arising. It appears the Agra Bank has not taken with a good grace, the refusal of the Directing Committee of the London Clearing house, but has threatened petty reprisals in which it may possibly succeed in causing inconvenience, but not by any means in securing the object so much desired. The Bankers' Clearing house is of course a private institution, established by London Bankers for mutual convenience to facilitate the transaction of business and the exchanges on each other, which daily pass through their hands, to enormous amounts. The London Joint Stock Banks were for some time through feelings, very probably of jealousy, excluded from its conveniences, but this phase of matters has long passed away, and now no Joint Stock Bank of established character doing legitimate Bankers' business is now excluded from the conveniences and benefits of this institution. The Indian and Colonial Banks are now numerous enough to establish, if necessary, some similar institution to suit their own convenience. It does not appear, however, that exclusion from the Clearing house is to them any inconvenience, and the Agra Bank is, we believe, the first Indian or Colonial Bank, that has shown a desire to share in the privilege.

WE cannot but regard it as unequivocal evidence of progress in the truest sense, that influential Hindoos of Bengal have memorialised Government and the Legislative Council of India on the subject of polygamy as sanctioned by the custom of the country, claiming legislative interference for its suppression. The memorialists "have deeply considered and carefully weighed the sentiments and feelings of the entire Hindoo community of the Provinces to which they belong on the subject," and "have ample grounds for believing, that the almost unanimous feeling of the Native community is against a usage which has destroyed the domestic happiness of Hindoo women to a far greater extent than the doom of perpetual widowhood." On first reading the memorial, we were under the impression that the Government and Legislature of India had already done that for which the memorialists prayed—that Act XIV. of 1860, c. XX., sec. 494, was really an abrogation by law of the rite of polygamy. The words of this Section of the Penal Code are:—"Whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband or wife, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine." In virtue of the restrictive words in this section —"in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband or wife"—it is to be feared that a marriage of a Hindoo *male* with a second, third, fourth or any other wife during the lifetime of the first wife would seldom be void on that account, *i. e.* void by the Hindoo law. The marriage, however, of any poor cast-off woman, unless she were formally divorced from her first husband, would doubtless be void during his lifetime. The Penal Code, therefore, places the *males* under little or no additional restraint. This Code does not contain, as regards the race represented by the memorialists, "an abrogation by law of the rite of polygamy." The male portion of the Hindoos are protected by another law against the Penal Code. This is one of the evils of legislating for races rather than for the soil. In the present state of India the evil of such legislation may be regarded as a necessary one: still it is a great evil. Every individual on British Indian soil ought to be under British Indian law. We trust the time is rapidly approaching when this will be the case. The Hindoo law on this subject, moreover, in addition to its being in conflict with the Indian Penal Code, is a class law, and therefore an unjust law, in itself. This is referred to by the memorialists, who strongly reprobate the principle of the stronger and more rational party to the contract being enabled to break it at will, whilst "the weaker and less intelligent party, who is governed by a rigid conventional law besides, is compelled to maintain it at every disadvantage, loss of position, sacrifice of peace, and outrage to the most sensitive feelings." No reason can be assigned why the moral and social happiness of the one sex is not as valuable in the sight of the Creator, as that of the other. The memorialists "submit that it is against the principle of civilization to consider the institution of marriage any otherwise than as a solemn compact between one man and one woman to preserve inviolate the constant affection which is pledged before the altar of God." It is, indeed, against the principle of the highest civilization,—true religion. The principle of true religion is, "at the beginning, when the Creator made man, he formed a male and female; and said, for this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and adhere to his wife; and they two shall be one flesh. Wherefore, they are no longer two, but one flesh. What then God hath conjoined let no man separate." This language states as strongly as language can, that marriage unites exclusively two individuals, the man and wife, to each other for life. No family, no society has prospered, where this principle of civilization has been violated. The family is the origin of all civil society; and it is the school which prepares for membership in that great community. What domestic happiness can be expected in a house continually agitated by the ceaseless jealousy of several wives, and the interminable quarrels of their several broods of children.

"This state of society existed," says Wayland, "under the most favourable circumstances in the patriarchal age; and its results even here are sufficiently deplorable. No one can read the histories of the families of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and David, without becoming convinced that no deviation can be made from the divine law of marriage, without creating a tendency to wrangling without end, to bitterness and strife, nay, to incest and murder." In polygamous communities, children either perish by multitudes from neglect, or are murdered by their parents in infancy. The number of human beings who perish by infanticide in such communities is indeed incredible. The neglect of offspring is the destruction of society. In Christian communities, where the principle above stated prevails, the union with more than one spouse is condemned by religion, public opinion and law. The offence, however, is differently viewed in the legislation of different Christian countries, according as it is taken cognizance of by ecclesiastical law or statute law. In most nations of modern Europe the law on this subject is taken from the canon law by which a second marriage while the former husband or wife is still living is simply null and void. In Scotland the offence seems to have been considered chiefly in a religious point of view, as a sort of perjury, or violation of the solemn vow or oath used in contracting marriage, and it is punished with the proper pains of perjury. England has dealt with it penally through the statute law. By the Act IX, George IV, cap. 31, §22, amending I. of James I., cap. 10, the offence is declared felony, and all concerned in it as principals or accessories are liable to transportation for seven, or imprisonment with hard labour for two years. By the Act of 1853 this, with other offences incurring transportation, may be punished with penal servitude. We trust the Government and Legislative Council of India will at once recognise the "claim" of the Hindoo inhabitants of Bengal "to legislative interference for the suppression" of polygamy. If Government cannot go ahead of native sentiment and feeling in respect to these "social habits which only a pernicious artificial influence hitherto rendered popular," it need not lag behind. Let it apply to such social habits as fast as it can with propriety, the maxim of the common law of England, *malus usus abolendus est.* We trust, moreover, that the influential and enlightened members of the Hindoo community will not stop short at polygamy in their reforms; that they will pray for "an abrogation by law" of the "doom of perpetual widowhood," and many other bad customs which cannot be too soon abolished from a community professing to be civilized.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *4th Aug.* 4-15 P.M.

Steamer *Ballie*, sailed for Calcutta.

LOCAL.

MR. JOHN CONNON, Barrister-at-law, having been appointed Coroner of Bombay, in place of Dr. Reid, resigned, yesterday took the usual oaths of his office in the High Court before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D'OYLEY COMPTON has been appointed to act as Military Paymaster at the Presidency, during Major Coley's absence or until further orders. Captain A. Graham, Paymaster Northern Division, has been appointed to act as Paymaster, Poona Division, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel Compton Major R. P. Warden, of the Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Paymaster, Northern Division, in room of Captain Graham.

SURGEON H. PITMAN is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

NEW MEAT MARKET.—We would direct the attention of our readers to an Advertisement, in another column, announcing the opening of a separate market place for the supply of meat. Mr. Shumary has with much spirit come forward to remove a long-felt evil, namely the difficulty of obtaining good meat, and seems to have devised a means to accomplish so desirable an end. We claim for him the support of the public.

REPORT OF PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—(*For the week ending 1st instant.*)—Under sentence of Supreme or High Court 96, Court of Petty Sessions 3, Magistrates of Police 146, Military Courts Martial, European 19, Do. Native 1. Total 265. Of the above there are 118 European Military prisoners, 58 Europeans, Civil, and 184 men, 1 woman and 2 boys Natives. There are 19 of these prisoners sick. During the week 23 prisoners were received in jail and 11 discharged. There are 30 sailors now in the prison who are to be discharged to their ships during the week.

SUNNERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 279. Of these 164 were Hindoos, of whom 111 were males, 16 Mussulmans, 7 being males; 65 Parsees, 24 being males; 13 Christians, 7 of the male sex; 21 of all other castes, of whom 18 were males. With regard to ages, there were 73 under ten years of age, 35 under twenty, 133 between twenty and forty, 32 between forty and sixty, and 6 upwards of sixty. Out of the 279 admissions, 148 were cured, 8 relieved, 81 absented, and 42 are remaining under treatment.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 4th August 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy wind westerly.
BULSAR.—Cloudy.
CANANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Cloudy with occasional showers, light winds. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Densely clouded W.N.W.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy S.W. variable.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine S.W. Bar. 30.
PAUMBEN.—Fair wind westerly. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cloudy.
COCHIN.—Cloudy N.W. Ther. 77. Baro. 30.0.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay was held in the office of the Bank, Rampart Row, on Monday forenoon last, John A. Baumbach, Esq., occupying the Chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Blair, read the notice convening the meeting, and the following reports of the Directors and Auditors:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Proprietors a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to 30th June last, showing the gross profits for the last half-year to be Rs. 7,44,932-0-7. From this sum, the current expenses of the establishment and the Income-tax payable on the profits, amounting together to Rs. 1,49,281-11-9 have to be deducted, leaving a balance of Rupees 5,95,650-4-10, out of which the Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent, and given a bonus of rupees 30 per share, being at the rate of 16 per cent per annum on the capital of the Bank. The unappropriated balance of Rupees 1,77,650-4-10 has been carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

No losses have been sustained during the past year. The Directors have much satisfaction in congratulating the Proprietors on such a large division of profits as 16 per cent, but at the same time they consider it their duty to caution the Proprietors against entertaining the expectation that such large dividends can be regularly maintained.

They would explain that a very important item in the profits, was, a gain on the sale of Government securities held by the Bank. Discount on advances were also on the average considerably higher than usual.

Within the last six months other three branches of the Bank have been established, viz., at Sholapoor, Dharwar, and Kurrachee, and the Directors have reason to be satisfied with the progress that they and also those previously established have made.

The Directors, however, have to report that Government has not yet made over the Treasuries to the Bank at those places where Branches have been established. They have repeatedly addressed the Local Government on the subject, and have also communicated with the Supreme Government at Calcutta, and with the Secretary of State for India, but as yet no definite or satisfactory answer has been received.

The Directors are daily expecting to receive a reply from the Supreme Government, and they hope that on the receipt of it, the arrangements which were made with the Bank will be carried out without delay.

With regard to the Bill for the re-incorporation of the Bank, the Proprietors are aware that during the last Session it was introduced into the Legislative Council of Bombay, and that it was passed in the month of March last. The Act was then forwarded to Calcutta for the confirmation and assent of the Governor General, but the Directors regret to say that up to the present time nothing further has been heard of it.

The Auditors' Report is hereto appended for the information of the Proprietors.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We hereby certify that we have this day completed an audit of the accounts of the Bank of Bombay for the six months ending 30th June 1863.

We have counted the cash with the shroff and in the Treasury, weighing a few bags selected indiscriminately. We have examined the notes with the shroff, the new currency as well as those of the Bank of Bombay.

The securities deposited for safety and held against advances have been duly examined, as well as those formerly deposited with the Sub-Treasurer to Government.

The local Bills discounted have passed through our hands and call for no remark.

We have compared the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Ledger and have found them in order. The statements from the different branches have also passed under examination and agree with the accounts kept by the Bank.

We believe that the Balance Sheet prepared for publication represents correctly the position of the Bank.

GEORGE HAMILTON.
JAMES BEVIS.

Bombay, 10th July 1863.

Proposed by the Hon'ble M. H. Scott, seconded by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Report read be adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the Proprietors."

The Secretary then laid on the table a copy of the *Government Gazette* of the 1st instant containing the Act for the re-incorporation of the Bank which had received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th ultimo.

It was proposed by the Hon'ble M. H. Scott, seconded by Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That each of the Directors be paid two gold mohurs for each weekly meeting they attend."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq., and seconded by G. Inverarity, Esq., and the meeting dissolved.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM WITH THE COAST PORTS DURING THE MONSOON.

THE following letter from Messrs.

from the far Hyderabad and bound on a holy pilgrimage for the salvation of his soul does not care to throw himself headlong into the schemes of his companions for the subversion of the British rule, and instead of going on to Benares and Hurudwar wends his way to Kurrachee, Kutch-Bhooj and Rawal Pindee. Who in his mortal senses would believe such a story as this? At any rate no ordinary person as ourselves. After leaving Dwarka this trio wanders through Guzerat, Sind, the Punjaub and Rajpootana, and at last are caught at Ajmeer. On their way they disguise themselves either as Fakeers or beggar Brahmins as occasion requires, and as a matter of course put up and live for months together with Subadars, and Jemadars. Our idea of Indian Military discipline was not hitherto so liberal as this. Even the most pious of the villagers are not likely to prove hospitable to such an extent, and yet at the sight of these illustrious personages, native military officers living in cantonments throw their doors open to them for months together. This man represents himself as a Deccanee Brahmin and yet uses such incongruous compounds as Mousoo Punt and Baduvunt Punt. We can of course understand Europeans committing such mistakes but cannot conceive the Deccanees to fall into them. He has given a very detailed account of his journey but has been careful enough not to mention a single date of his arrival at departure from, or presence in, any place. The Taree years which he says have passed since he left his native place are nearly made up merely by his longer stays at Dwarka, Bhooj, Kurrachee, Mooltan, Bhawalpoor, Rawul-Pindee, Peshawur, &c., leaving little or no time for his stays at minor places on their journey and for the journey itself.

The coincidence in the statements of both is by no means more convincing than the statements themselves independently of each other. While the blind man states that the Rao of Cutch gave the Nana 15 Rs., Gya Persaud makes him say that he got 50,000. The former states that the Bhikaneer Rajah said that he must aid those who hold Delhi, and the latter says the Rajah has promised him assistance. According to one, Nana lost his front teeth by drinking the waters of the jungles while according to the other by the snow water of Cashmere. According to Gya Pursaud there are 5000 old Bengalee sepoys at Saloombra, and according to the blind man their number is twice as large as that. While according to the one, the party that reached Chitore had three tattoos, according to the other there was only one. This discrepancy although in a minor matter is noteworthy as it was the first time the spies caught sight as they say of the supposed Nana, and they must have been particularly mindful to note every thing connected with them. We now come to the last and most important of the points of disagreement. Gya Pursaud says that he came to Bombay at the time of the Holee of 1862, and, remaining there for five months went to Sholapoor, where he joined a fukeer from whom he learnt that the Nana had left Nepaul and was travelling towards Sind; but as the blind man left his native place about three years ago he and the Nana must then have been some where near Peshawur. While the blind man is careful to note every particular of his journey, the Poorbhaya details plans of campaigns and destinations of armies. What these men agree in is chiefly in stating that the man caught is the real Nana, that the Rajah of Saloombra is his friend and that he has collected a force consisting of the old Bengal sepoys.

From these considerations and bearing in mind the strong impression in well-informed Native quarters that the Nana died long ago we have no hesitation in saying that the man now caught is not the "Nana of Bithoor," and that Gya Pursaud himself was at one time or other a rebel, and that the blind man is his accomplice. There are no doubt still wandering over the country many of the minor fry of the rebel leaders and as they would evidently try to sell their lives as dear as possible, and as it would appear that there are now many Nana Sahebs, Rao Sahebs and Tatia Topees alive, the strong probability that forces on our conviction is that the wretch in the arsenals of Ajmeer is one of them, and that money not revenge is the ruling motive of Gya Pursaud as otherwise he had no business to wander to Sholapore and Baroda instead of going to Nepaul. We have thought it necessary to go into these particulars to show what mischief might be done by the encouragement which seems to have been held out to these informers. No man's life liberty and reputation will be safe if they are so freely let loose in the country; and the temptation of making money may bring ruin on innocent families. Nor do we see any necessity why Government should now resort to these measures. None of the surviving rebels can now have gathered together in a knot, and their power for mischief cannot weigh a feather when compared with the prestige moral and physical which the British Government has come to be possessed of.

But we cannot conclude these remarks without expressing our sincere pain at the low level to which the ideas of the people about political expediency seem to have sunk. It is inexplicable why even a few of them should still cherish a cause the failure of which there cannot be the slightest doubt. If they could not maintain their ground for a single day when a hundred thousand veteran sepoys trained in the discipline of Europe inured to constant warfare and backed by the influence and names of families more or less renounced and united against the common foe, a force perfectly unprepared for such a catastrophe, what possible hope can there be of success now that the railways have nearly intersected the country, and 80,000 bayonets or even more are ready to pounce upon the enemies of the Government be it from whatever direction it may? but even supposing that the Nana could succeed in fighting his way to the throne of his ancestors and establishing himself at Poona, what prospects does he or any native Prince hold out to our deluded countrymen? What glory and advantages attendant on the rearing of native supremacy can for a moment compare with the loss of a career of moral and physical improvement, the blessings of equal justice, and the permanent establishment of peace which the change would involve. The length however to which we have now arrived forbids us from continuing the subject further here, but we may return to it on a subsequent occasion in our vernacular columns.

READINGS FROM THE BENGALI PAPERS.

(Indian Reformer, July 24.)

THE *Soma Prakasha*, continuing this week to expatiate on the "Treatment of Indian Princes by the Indian Government," takes up the case of Azim Jah, the Nawab of the Carnatic. Tracing the history of the Nawabship from the time of the war with the French in the Deccan it then speaks of the folly of the latter and the policy of "Subsidiary Alliances," enforced with so much success by the Marquis of Wellesley, whom our contemporary styles the "*elder brother* of Lord Dalhousie":—"Warren Hastings in order to gratify the cupidity of the Native Princes, used now and then to present them with large sums, on the condition that they should pay for the maintenance of some thousands of British soldiers. The Native Princes, it is true, were assisted in their wars by those troops; but a little reflection is sufficient to convince us, that they were like prisoners surrounded by the British soldiery. Whenever the Princes pursued a policy different from the English, these very troops though supported by their bounty, were not slow to oppose their instructions. This is what is called the policy of, Subsidiary Alliance." This alliance has proved to many Indian Princes as the scales of a fish fierced by the angler's hook. The Nawab of the Carnatic, hooked by the 'alliance' of Lord Mornington, lost his liberty. After briefly narrating the circumstances under which Azim Jah received the Nawabship at the hands of Lord Dalhousie, the way in which he was offered the annual pension of five lacs of Rupees in lieu of the revenues of his kingdom, and the exertions of Purushottam Moodeliar in England on his behalf, our contemporary concludes the article:—"But all these exertions have hitherto proved fruitless. The British Parliament, however illustrious it may be in other respects, has not succeeded in earning fame for itself by the restitution of kingdoms which it had unjustly taken. In this way Azim Jah has been reduced to the position of a beggar! Debt and disgrace have eaten him up! It is an old saying that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, but it remained for us to see in the case of Azim Jah the virtues of the fathers becoming a source of the children's misery."

"One contemporary writes warmly against the proposed meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Agra or Lahore. He says, the rules for the conduct of business in the council are sufficiently despotic, but to turn the Council into a "Gipsy Camp," which moves from place to place, is the highest exercise of despotic authority. He urges the following reasons against the present Session of the Council meeting at Agra or Lahore:—"Rajah Deb Narain Singh has resolved to introduce into the next session the draft of a bill prohibiting polygamy. With this view he directed enquiries to be made as to the number of the most respectable Kulins, and the evils of the system of polygamy itself. These enquiries have been made. Rajah Dinkar Rao has a mind to introduce a bill regarding land. The Registration Bill; moreover, awaits the consideration of all. These all are no ordinary matters. In these matters the opinion of the country is required. Especially the Bill prohibiting polygamy must interest all classes of the people. Is Agra the best place for carrying on discussions on this subject? Is Agra in any respect like Calcutta? In Calcutta there are both English and vernacular newspapers; here also the number of educated persons is considerable. The representative of the nation, the British India Association, is here. The opinion of the Association on all these subjects cannot be unwelcome to Government. Will then the remoteness of the Imperial council conduce to the expedition of business?"

"Speaking of recent vernacular books of immoral tendencies, like the "*Tae little Nawab, young Bengal*," "*What a scene of pleasure one's father-in-law's house is!*" (*Ki Mojar Shwasurbari*), the *Purna Chandrodaya* says:—"It is a marvel that such books are sold more than other books. One would infer from this fact that the people of this country like to read bad books. It is a matter of the deepest regret that such publications find favour with the respectable and the genteel. It is evident that if such books did not find favour and were not bought, they would cease to be produced. But we cannot cherish the hope that our countrymen will soon cease to patronize such books. That time is yet far distant. We, therefore, call upon the Government to interpose and prohibit their printing and circulation." The (*Friend of India*) mentions some of the causes which impede the administration of justice in the country: The *first* cases mentioned is the want of intelligence of the juries as a body. *Secondly*, he who can make good arrangements to the way of getting Mooktears and Vakeels is sure to gain his ends. A poor man who has not the means to make such arrangements and give fat fees to the lawyers, loses his case. *Thirdly*, another cause is the tutoring of witnesses, which has become a system in the country. *Fourthly*, "the corruption of the subordinates of the Courts is another fruitful source of injustice. These persons for the sake of money can make right wrong and wrong right. As long as the Courts are not cured of this disease, so long there is no hope of justice." Nor in the fifth place, are our judges and Magistrates free from blame. "We were pained to hear the other day of the Magistrate of——. He does not allow Vakeels and Mooktears to come into the Ejlas. There is a fence of bambus round about the Ejlas, no body can go in without his permission. Every case of affray, unless it be of an exceedingly serious kind, is dismissed by him. What extraordinary justice! He cares not for law. What can be better justice than to allow the strong and the rich to oppress the poor and the weak to escape with impunity?

The *Vishwamonoranjan* mentions the names of three Hindu ladies of rank in Bengal, who are remarkable for their intelligence and philanthropy. The lady named first by our contemporary is Rani Kshema Sundari, the widow of the late Rajah Gopi Lal Bahadoor of Pokad in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. She is said to manage the affairs of her Zumindari with admirable judgment, and to contribute to every benevolent object at Bhaugulpore and the neighbouring districts. The second lady mentioned is Rani Shyama Sundari, the widow of Raja Mahesha Narayan Rao, of Eal Gola Shrimantapur, in the Moorshedabad district. Though she became a widow when young, she is superintending her estate with the sagacity of a veteran statesman. She has established an Anglo-vernacular school. She has lately contributed Rs. 400 to the Berhampore College Building Fund. The last name mentioned by our contemporary is that of Rani Swarnamayi, the widow of the late Rajah Krishna Nath Bahadoor of Kaismbazarn. "In every subscription list," remarks our contemporary, "of every fund for every charitable purpose we find the honoured name of Rani Swarnamayi."

EDUCATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Athenæum and Statesman, July 29.)

PROCEEDINGS of a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Sydapet and its suburbs, held at Homes' Gardens, on Wednesday the 17th June 1863, at 4 P.M.

The Meeting was very largely attended, and it fully represented the several villages in which it is proposed to introduce the Education Act.

The Collector having declared the meeting convened, S. Jeyaram Chettyar was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in commencing the proceedings of the meeting, made the following observation in Tamil:

The object of the meeting is known to you by the notice circulated by the Collector and Magistrate. I will however briefly explain it. We are met here to consider about providing a good school on a permanent footing, for the education of the children of the Inhabitants of Sydapet and its suburbs. Education is very necessary for man, and it therefore deserves our best consideration. We should undergo any amount of trouble to give a good education to our children, and we should not grudge expense of money in this cause. We can easily secure a good education for our children, by means of the Act recently proposed by this Government, to enable the inhabitants to tax themselves for the maintenance of schools, and which is now before the Government for its assent. It is proper that we should lose no time in adopting measures for the introduction of that act into these villages as soon as it has become Law.

S. Vijayaragavaloo Chetty, in moving the first resolution, spoke as follows in Tamil:—

GENTLEMEN,—The object of this day's meeting has been clearly explained to you by the Chairman.

We must now consider what that education is which will qualify one for business. I was employed in a Collector's Office for seven years, and am able to say how, previous to 1859, qualification for the Public Service was generally procured. Boys picked up a knowledge of the vernacular alphabet in the ordinary street pial schools, and having done that, they commenced to frequent the Collectors' Offices and there to learn to read and write. Their guardians were put to no expense whatever. The paper they required was got from the servants of the Cutchery, as also by collecting it from the rubbish found there, and the use of torzan written papers to accustom one's self in reading was easily procured in a Collector's Office. Having thus learnt to read and write, the boys entered the moonshee's department as volunteers, very frequently unasked, and as copying work in this branch of the office is generally heavy, their services were easily accepted. Some time after they learnt drafting Takeeds with several mistakes, mixing Hindoostanee, Tamil and English words in Telugu Takeeds, and vice versa. They soon got an employment and gradually rose to high offices. Several Head-Sheristadars acquired their early qualifications for the service in the manner I have explained. Even in the English Department, persons who were only able to write the small hand, but did not know spelling, easily got employments as writers, either through the influence of relatives or through recommendations.

Since 1859 rules requiring qualifications (qualifications which no amount of Cutcherry training will give) from candidates for the PublicService, have been passed, and you know that no person who has not passed the prescribed examination can be now employed in the service, in posts the salary attached to each of which exceeds Rs. 25. The number of passed candidates is yearly increasing and many of them are willing to accept employment for less than that salary. In this state of things, it will be unjust, though not objectionable, to take unpassed candidates even for posts of less than Rs. 25. For higher posts in the service, special qualifications in the Regulations, Orders &c., are required, and unless the early education in the language is efficient, the ability to understand the books which should be studied, to pass the special Tests, will be utterly wanting. The books on Law cannot be correctly understood from their translations. The true meaning of several points in Law can be well obtained only from the English books. A knowledge of English is therefore also necessary. The authorities are of opinion that in these days high offices should be given only to those who have received a good education in English and have made a sufficient progress in the vernaculars. Under these circumstances, I can positively assert that those who do not receive a good education will not hereafter be happy in the Public Service.

Even persons who do not look to the service for their livelihood, should receive a good education. Ryots enter into the very mean practice of procuring the favor of Public Servants, by means of bribes, &c., because they are not able to represent their grievances to the authorities correctly and briefly either in writing or verbally; because they do not know the Regulations and Orders issued from time to time, and because they are ignorant of the extent of the assistance which the ministerial Servants under the several authorities can afford. Though the giving and receiving of bribes are at present gradually decreasing, and several Native Public Servants, justly received a good education, are honest, yet there are persons who are so uncharitably disposed, as would intentionally forget the several instances, which actually prove that there are wicked men among other classes also, and condemn the whole body of the Hindus as dishonest. They not only think that posts of trust should not be given to Hindoos, but also reduce that opinion to practice, purposely to prevent them from rising and to keep them down for ever. Unless therefore bribes entirely cease in this country, we shall not be happy in any degree. In order to bring about this highly desirable change, the Ryots must know their rights, and the regulations and rules framed for guarding them, and must possess that independence which education alone can give. They must have courage and qualification to go to the Collector, and in person to communicate to him their grievances. Though many of the Collectors are able to speak in the vernacular languages, they will understand matters connected with business better if they are explained to them in their mother tongue, English. Ryots should therefore know English also. The higher authorities at the Presidency transact their business in English, and a knowledge of this language will be very useful, for reading and understanding the orders which they issue from time to time. Besides, every civilized man must know the general news of the country, and for this, English education is absolutely necessary.

In Sydapet and its adjacent villages, there are several persons who procure their livelihood by weaving cloths. I hear that they say, "We are poor, and why do we want education." We must ascertain the causes which have made them poor, and are still making them poorer. In former days, the people of this country having solely used cloths manufactured here, the weavers carried on a large trade and enjoyed fortunes. Afterwards the very sensible Europeans began to take to their country cotton produced here; then with the aid of machinery to convert it into very fine cloths of different descriptions and after paying the freight, the customs duty and other charges connected with importing them into this country, to sell them here for prices cheaper than those paid for cloths manufactured by our weavers. The people, as a matter of course, buy the cheap articles and use them. My grand-father could not have used Europe made cloth at all; my father used it only for jackets and now on me there is not an inch of any cloth made in this country. In the same manner, many of the inhabitants of the Presidency towns are using chiefly, if not solely, Europe made cloth. In the provinces also the use of the latter is gradually increasing. From this cause the cloth-weaving trade of the country has fallen, and those who followed that trade being, from want of education, unfit to take up some other occupation have become poor. The present war in America having largely raised the price of cotton, the cloth weaving trade here is not at all profitable and several looms have been closed. In Europe, cheap and easily worked machines are increasing, and in consequence the weaving trade of this country will decline much more. The weavers must therefore procure qualifications necessary to take up some other occupation. We have got a proof very near us for what I have just said. The Kavarais in Sydapet were wealthy some years ago. They made large fortunes in an exensive trade, in dyeing a peculiar kind of cloth sent to Singapore and the adjacent places. Some time after, the demand for these cloths entirely ceased and many of the Kavarais are now in a miserable condition, soley because they are quite unfit to take up any other employment. Man cannot always depend upon one and the same trade. If he has received a good education, he can without much difficulty shift from one occupation to another as may be necessary.

It is absolutely necessary that we should have a good school of our own for the efficient instruction of our children in English, Telugu, and Tamil. Arrangements can be made in this school for qualifying boys for the Uncovenanted Service and enabling them to pass the examination prescribed for posts, the salary of which exceed 25 Rs. per mensem. The children of persons whose means are not good, can easily enter the service with the qualification thus acquired, and rise gradually.

There is at present a school at Sydapet, capable of giving education to the extent I have explained above. Twenty of the boys who have received their education in it have been taken into the Presidency College. Of these twenty, eight have passed the University Matriculation, six of whom are continuing their studies in the Senior Department of the Presidency College to pass for the Bachelor of Arts Degree, one has accepted employment in the Office of the Inam Commission, and the other is making himself useful as the Head Master of the Taluq School at Sreerungum. These facts will, I am sure, satisfy you of the usefulness of the School at Sydapet.

Such an Institution is in a very poor condition. The expenditure amounts to upwards of Rs. 60 per mensem, but only Rs. 55 are collected; the excess is taken from the balance in hand. If this state of things should continue for a few months longer, the school will have to be shut up; as this Institution depends on voluntary subscriptions, the money cannot be regularly collected. At present, 105 Rs. are due from eight subscribers. One Tahsildar, who receives a good salary, owes 22 months' subscription, another Tahsildar owes 15 months' subscription, and two other Public Servants owe 7 and 5 months' subscription each. Another Subscriber, who lives in a distinct District, owes 17 months' subscription, because small sums cannot be easily remitted. The expenditure exceeds the income, because, as I have pointed out, money cannot be punctually realized. Moreover, even if the entire sum according to the list is collected, it will not be sufficient to maintain the school in that efficient condition in which it ought to be. The head Master receives Rs. 25, the other masters receive 12 and 10 Rs. each. In consequence of these small salaries they are always trying to find other employment and better their prospects. The managers of this school have had a good deal of trouble in procuring competent teachers. The strength of the master should be increased in order to educate a larger number of boys.

For these reasons it is very absolutely necessary that arrangements should be made for permanently securing a sufficient income for the school. I cannot think of any other measure for this purpose, than introducing into Sydapet and its suburbs the Education Act, which is now before Government and is about to become Law. By giving effect to this Act, we can levy a small tax among ourselves according to the condition of each individual, and with the money thus raised we can permanently maintain the school in a proper condition. The operation of the Act will be read to you presently. There is no doubt whatever that the Tax will be very small. Rules will be framed hereafter by the Commissioners to be appointed for the purpose, both as to the rate of the tax and to its collection, and these Rules will have to receive the approval of Government. If any consider themselves over-taxed, they can represent their causes to the Commissioners and procure a reduction. This tax will not at all be found troublesome. Those of the inhabitants who are very poor, will not be taxed at all. A few returns have been prepared to ascertain approximately the rate of the tax, and from them I believe that the greater portion of the inhabitants will not have to pay more than a fanam and a half, or two, per mensem. Rules fixing them to a certainty will, as I already said, be hereafter proposed by the Commissioners. If we raise money among ourselves in this manner, the Government will give us a larger grant-in-aid than that now paid for the school. With the means thus created, we can establish a proper school on a permanent footing. In the same school we can have classes for the education of our young boys in Tamil or Telugu only. After they have attained a certain amount of progress in one of these vernacular languages, their education in it and in English can be made simultaneous. There can be no doubt whatever that the inhabitants here will become very poor and suffer great distress, if some such permanent arrangements are not made for the education of their children, and the present school is closed.

The chief duty of a father is to educate his son, and for such a purpose, every one ought to be willing and able to give a very small portion of his income. Many have escaped the Income Tax under the rule that those whose income is below 500 Rs. are not to be required to contribute to it. If such an order was not issued they will still be required to pay the tax, and no excuse will be allowed. Even those with incomes exceeding 500 Rs. will be reduced from 4 to 3 per cent. from August next. The old Moturpha tax, which was levied from the days of the Mahomedan Government, has been abolished. The License tax which was to take its place, has been given up. The relief under these heads has been but recently afforded. Sensible men will not therefore say that the inhabitants are unable to pay the small tax we require for our own benefit. The misfortune which will happen to inhabitants in consequence of such an assertion, will be unlimited. Seeing that God will enter into your minds, and induce you to give your good opinion so that the present undertaking may succeed, I propose:—

"That, as it is highly desirable that permanent provision should be made for the maintenance, on an efficient footing, of the Sydapet Anglo Vernacular School, measures be adopted for giving effect in the Town of Sydapet and its Suburbs, consisting of Mambaulum, Karani, Nallanerpoppum, Kilmaligaipur, &c., to the provisions of the Act recently passed to enable the inhabitants of any town, village or place, in any District under the Presidency of Fort St. George, to assess themselves for the establishment and maintenance of Schools so soon as it shall become Law."

The Honorable Mr. Ellis seconded the proposition, and in so doing made the following remarks in English, which were interpreted clearly and correctly by P. T. Ramanjulu Naidoo.

My friend Vijayaragavooloo Chetty, has eloquently described to you the advantages of education, in enabling you to enter the service of Government and rise to the high offices which are open to those who have properly qualified themselves.

He has also shewn how important education is in every pursuit in life, and how powerful a defence it is against that oppression which is often exercised upon the ignorant, who are unable from their ignorance to protect their rights when they are assailed. I need only allude to the great advantages that education exercises in your daily life, and of its beneficial influence upon every man within his own household.

I can most sincerely assure you that it is with great pleasure that I have attended this meeting, and that the object of the meeting,—the extension of a sound education in the Town of Sydapet, and its suburbs, and the benefit from the present of the inhabitants to be taxed, according to the Bill which I hope will soon become Law—commands my warmest sympathy, and that I shall most cordially lend you my aid, both as Collector of this district, and in any manner in which, as a private individual, I can be of service.

My friend Vijayaragavooloo Chetty has most clearly explained to you the provisions of the Bill, and how carefully it is proposed that the Commissioners, and how cautiously they will assess the various classes of the community and thus afford ample security that the tax will be so distributed, that it may not weigh heavily upon the poorer members of the community. I trust that in the arrangements made, care will be taken to afford at a reasonable rate a sound vernacular education to the children of those who cannot afford to keep them for many years under instruction. They will find that the few years that the children of the house are spared from the family labor, in order to be educated, will be most amply compensated to their parents, by the improvement of their children, by the greater capacity they will have acquired for the occupations in life to which they are destined. They will be better tradesmen, better artisans, and better workmen, for the education they have received in their childhood, and above all they will I firmly believe be better men in consequence of their education.

I would most earnestly beg my friends near me and those who are listening to me, each in his own immediate neighbourhood, to endeavour clearly to explain to the people of the Town of Sydapet the object of the Act, and to shew that they are not asked to contribute a tax for any State purpose, but they are by the Law permitted to tax themselves in order to secure for themselves the permanent means of education for their children. It is very desirable that not a single person should sign any requisition to be brought under the operation of the projected Law, without having thoroughly explained to him the nature of the Law and without knowing that it is only when the Government are satisfied that a large majority of the people desire that the projected Act should be applied, that its application will be permitted. I most sincerly hope that before long, when the Bill becomes Law, we may hold another and more numerous meeting of inhabitants of Sydapet, and that there will be the same unanimity then, as has marked the present meeting.

Proposition carried.

Proposed by P. T. Ramanjulu Naidoo,—"That a Committee be formed to prepare and present to the Collector, after the Act has become Law, the application required by section XXII. They will circulate the application for the signatures of the inhabitants of Sydapet and its suburbs generally."

In so doing he explained, in an able speech, the advantages of education and the wonderful effect it had on the English. He adduced instances of the encouragement given to education by Government, both by pecuniary grants and by prohibiting from entering into their service, of persons who have not been properly educated. He said that in the previous year, the Government spent 5½ lacs of Rupees upon 750 Educational Institutions consisting of 29,000 children, the majority of whom belonged to the Hindoo community. He alluded to the fact that even the high office of a Judge of the High Court and member of the Legislative Council are open to members of the Hindoo community, if they make themselves competent by a superior education to hold them. He said that Government are doing all that they can to promote education, and that it is not reasonable that the people should look to them for all that is required; and they intend by the proposed Education Act to put it in the power of the people to raise money for maintaining numerous schools. He pointed out the bold example which the inhabitants of Sydapet will be setting to the entire Presidency, if they at once adopted measures to have the Act put into force among them at soon as it is passed, and the share which they will be allowed in the management and superintendence of the Schools established under this act. The trifling amount of the tax, the exceedingly small proportion it will bear to sums already spent by the people towards charity, as well as pomp and pleasure, were next alluded to. The resolution proposed by P. T. Ramanjulu Naidoo having been seconded by A. Kistnama Charry and put to the meeting, was unanimously carried.

Proposed by T. Dharmaroya Moodelliar.
Seconded by E. Mudanegopani Pillay.

"That the proceedings of this meeting, inclusive of the speeches delivered by the several gentlemen, be printed in Tamil and circulated among the inhabitants of Sydapet and its suburbs, for their information; the charges to be defrayed by raising a subscription."

C. V. Iyaswamy Moodelliar proposed "that the thanks of this meeting be voted to the Honorable Mr. Ellis, for his having kindly convened and given it his valuable assistance.

Iyaswamy Moodelliar remarked that the people of this District are very fortunate in having the Honorable Mr. Ellis for their Collector. He said that the Collector has the will and ability to make the people comfortable in every respect. He pointed out the patience and attention with which he listens to the grievances of the people and gives his orders. He advised the people to make good use of the present favorable opportunity for having all the improvements necessary for their welfare introduced into the District.

THE IRON-PLATED SHIP ROYAL OAK.

(Times, June 17.)

THE official trial of this vessel, the first of our converted and fully armoured frigates, commenced on Monday at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, near Portsmouth, under the direction of Captain H. Broadhead, commanding Her Majesty's ship Asia and the steam reserve at Portsmouth. Two previous attempts had been made to commence the trials, but failed, owing to the rough state of the weather. On Monday the Fancy gunboat, having Captain Broadhead and his staff on board, left Portsmouth harbour for the ship at 8 a.m., and on emerging from the harbour entrance the Royal Oak came in full view as she lay broadside on at Spithead (about two miles distance) with steam up and her anchor short apeak. As seen thus far off it was almost impossible to conceive anything more nautically ugly both in the outline of her hull and her rig. The long squat-looking hull, with its tumble home stem and peculiar-shaped stern, resembled some of the large frigates lately built in French private shipbuilding yards for the Russian Government more than anything yet seen in the English navy. The disposition of spars aloft is precisely similar to that of Her Majesty's ship Defence, but the disproportion between the hull and rig of the ship is greater apparently with the Royal Oak than with the Defence. In the disposition of the spars and rig there is the same bastard arrangement of mixed systems of double topsail yards, the stumpy bowsprit forwards, and naked mizenmast, aft, altogether giving the ship a look of having been dismasted at sea and afterwards run into Spithead under jury rig to receive a new outfit. A closer view of the ship did not at all diminish this feeling with regard to the ship's appearance aloft, but the hull improved considerably as the distance was shortened, until, when at last the gunboat steamed slowly around her, the ship's real size and truly formidable character were at once seen and acknowledged. Her naked stern, with its sharp apex above the rudder, is doubtless the very form required for strength and for throwing off an enemy's shot, and well matches her cutter form of bow, the latter without any encumbrance of head, outwater, and the weighty ornamental mass with which a ship's stem is generally loaded. With the exception of two main deck stern ports which give a chance to sweep her gun deck from aft to forwards, and which it would be wisdom to fill in with timber and armour-plating, and a rather too great exposure of the rudder, the hull of the Royal Oak is to all outward appearance all that can be wished for in an armoured broadside gunship.

Inboard the ship has fine roomy decks. On her upper deck she carries three 110-pounder Armstrongs, besides the usual complement of boat guns and field-pieces. Just abaft the mainmast is the "pilot house," at present without its armour, and close to the wheel is Gisborne's patent electric telegraph signaling apparatus.

This deck, being above her line of armour, is unprotected except by her wooden bulwarks and hammock nettings. The main deck, which is protected all round by the ship's external coating of armour, and therefore has no armour-plate bulkheads built across it forward and aft, presents to the view a continuous battery of 95cwt. 68-pounders and Armstrong 110-pounder breech loaders. The ports are closer together than those of the Defence, but there is plenty of room at the sides of the guns, and a sufficient height between decks for every necessary purpose and to assist ventilation. The crew of the ship mess on the lower deck, and the main deck is thus kept clear of all mess-tables and utensils, which gives it a much more showy and imposing appearance than is to be met with in the lower decks of the ships where the men mess between the guns. The lower deck of the ship, however, from the fact of the ship carrying armour all round, is necessarily unprovided with sidescuttles, is consequently excessively dark, and, losing of tenant-right had proved inoperative. Speaker after of course, light and ventilation, is not a habitable deck. speaker rose to repeat some one of Mr. Maguire's propos-
On such a station as the West Indies a great deal has tions in italics; Mr. Roebuck made a clever but been done to remedy this serious defect, and under the unpractical suggestion; Sir Robert Peel poured out a supervision and instructions of Mr. Baker, chief engi- strange "discourse," which reads like a lecture to neer of Chatham Dockyard, a comprehensive system of a Young Man's Society on the tenures prevalent up and downcast air tubing and shafting has been fitted. among mankind; and then the Premier stood This is stated to be quite sufficient for the ship's ventilation, and very possibly is so while any strength of wind is passing over the ship's upper deck and through the gun-ports, but it will not be sufficient with the ship lying at anchor in a warm climate, or even when at sea in a heavy gale of wind, to sweep the between decks day, with the upper deck hatchways covered with their weather tarpaulings. In such a climate, or on such a day, the sluggish air requires assistance, and small two-bladed fan placed in a cowl over one of the ship's hatchways would supply the ship with a continuous stream of fresh air below, and could be worked through the uncased air shafts, which are admirably fixed and adapted for the purpose.

The engines of the ship are of 800-horse power, nominal, by Messrs. Maudslay, Field, and Son, and quarter-inch cylinders, with the exception of some few minor improvements in their detail, as those of Her Majesty's ship Marlborough. They are on the firm's horizontal principle, with direct action, and have cylinders of 82 inches diameter with a four feet length of stroke, to which the gross surface in 565 square feet of the heating surface in furnaces and flue is 2,400 square feet, and the heating surface of the tubes is 13,300 square feet. The weight of the engines is 186 tons, of boilers 206 tons, and of water in boilers when filled 118 tons. The coal bunkers have a measurement of 1,430 cubic feet, and stow 300 tons of coal, or three days' consumption. The propeller is a Maudslay-Griffiths, weighing 11 tons 11cwt. It is 19ft. in diameter, with a length of 3ft. 10½in., and is set at a pitch of 27ft. 6in. It has a varying pitch down to 22ft. but to alter from its pitch in any time the ship must be placed in dock, as the screw has been made a fixture, in this following the example of the French Imperial Marine. The stowage of the vessel below in her holds and storerooms is as neat perfection as anything of the kind can possibly be. The water tanks are fitted on the plan of Mr. Wallis, of Portsmouth Dockyard Tide Gauge-office, and by which means each tank is filled from the condensers, without the trouble of pumping by hand, as is ordinarily the case. The steering of the ship is managed by a simple reversion in the old gun room tiller, a long straight tiller projecting from the ruder-head into the after cabin, in a line with the keel, and the manner in which the ship answered her helm on Monday satisfied all on board that the resumption of the old description of tiller has given back to our ships some considerable portion at least of their old power of answering the helm even before the introduction of the screw. The ship has been evidently fitted out regardless of trouble and expense, and there is but little margin left for any fault-finding in so large an amount of work. There are, however, two serious faults in connexion with the ship's armour which it is impossible to pass by without some notice. The armour plates, which are admirably put on the ship, are bolted on with galvanized bolts; and every schoolboy knows the result of placing iron, zinc, and salt water in contact with each other. The second error is the "tapering" of the armour-plating at the bows and stern. Both errors have nothing to do with Chatham Yard, both being "by order;" but both are most serious, and are being corrected in all the iron-cased vessels now converting in Her Majesty's dockyards. It is indeed said that the "tapering" of the armour-plate has been abandoned by the Lords of the Admiralty, and that an order is about to be issued that the planking of the ship's side is in future to be tapered on the ship's side in all its rough strength.

By the time Captain Broadhead and his staff had reached the Royal Oak's upper deck from the deck of the Fancy gunboat the ship's anchor was hanging to the cathead, and by 9 a.m. she was steaming out towards the Warner Light, to clear her fires and otherwise prepare for the race over the trial ground of the measured mile. The morning was fine, with a light breeze from W. by N., just sufficient to furnish a good draught to the fires, but not prejudicial to the ship's way when going against it. On reaching the lightship the Royal Oak's course was altered, and her head laid for Stokes Bay, where the trials of speed with full boiler power were at once entered upon, and completed with the following results:—

No. of Run.	Revolutions of Engines.	Time.	Speed of Ship in Knots.	Pressure. of Steam.	Vacuum.
1	59	4 55	12·293		
2	61½	4 34	12·967		
3	61	4 40	12·857		
4	61	5 2	11·920	22lb.	22½ in.
5	61½	4 39	12·933		
6	61	5 9	11·659		

First mean speed in knots, 12·351, 12·673, 12·888, 12·626, 12·941; second mean speed in knots, 12·614, 12·533, 12·907, 12·558. Mean speed of the ship, 12·528 knots.

It is as well here to place in juxta-position the temperatures of the engine-room and stokeholes at this time, as we have referred at some length to the great want of ventilation in ships coated with armour all round, and the means which have been taken to remedy this evil in the Royal Oak.

In making the first run at the mile the temperatures were recorded as follow:—On deck, 68 deg.; in engine-room, 74 deg., 73 deg., and 76 deg., in the forward stokehole,—fore part, 84 deg.; middle, 109; and after part, 113 deg.; in after stokehole:—fore part, 103 deg; middle, 105 deg.; and after part, 103 deg.

In the sixth mile run they were as follows:—On deck, 69 deg.; in engine-room, 72 deg., 72 deg., 76 deg.; in forward stokehole,—fore part, 91 deg.; middle, 120 deg.; and after part, 112 deg.; in after stokehole.—fore part, 102 deg.; middle, 104; and after part 103 deg.

The speed attained by the Royal Oak must be considered in the highest degree satisfactory in all the sense of the words, if it be considered that the ship's official contract speed was set down 11½ knots, and that she has actually exceeded that rate by over one one knot per hour.

In considering the Royal Oak's speed, it will be as well also to remember that she is a wooden vessel, with her bottom coated in Mr. Muntz's metal, and therefore not liable to foul in the manner our iron ships do, despite their protecting pigment covering. So far as this would affect the ship's speed, then, it may fairly be reckoned that if the Warrior, Black Prince, and Royal Oak were stationed in the West Indies for three months the Royal Oak at the end of that time would be the fastest ship of the three. It is almost needless to refer back to the fact that the Royal Oak, like the Prince Consort, Caledonia, and Ocean, is an armour-cased frigate, converted from the frame of a 91 gun screw liner. Her engines having been taken from the same class of ship, those of the Marlborough, 131-gun screw three-decker, now the flagship of Vice-Admiral R. Smart, K. H., Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. A comparison between the performances under steam of the lofty three-decked steamship and the long armour-plated frigate may be interesting.

In the "light draught" trials the conditions and results were as follows:—Marlborough, tried May 12, 1856.—Draught of water, 21ft. 1in. forward, and 22ft. 10in. aft; displacement of hull, 4,610 tons; speed of ship 11·896 knots. Royal Oak, tried March 24, 1863. —Draught of water, 20ft. 4in. forward, and 28ft. 1in. aft; displacement of hull, said to be 6 500 tons; speed of ship 12·480 knots.

In the sea-going draught of water trials the conditions and results were:—Marlborough, tried June 1, 1858.—Length between perpendiculars, 245ft. 6in.; extreme breadth, 61ft. 2½in: draught of water, 25ft. 4in. forward, and 27ft. 3in. aft; displacement of hull, 6,050 tons; speed of ship, 11·233 knots. Royal Oak, tried June 15, 1863.—Length between perpendiculars 273ft.; extreme breadth, 58ft. 5in.; draught of water, 28ft. 8in. forward, and 25ft. 7in. aft, displacement of hull, 7, 400 tons: speed of ship, 12·528 knots.

At the close of the full-power runs it was resolved to anchor the ship again at Spithead until the following morning, it being impossible to conclude the whole of the trials, including the runs at half speed and the testing the turning powers of the ship in making circles, in one day, and the ship was accordingly steamed into Spithead and her anchor dropped in nearly its old position.

Soon after the ship brought up Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Port Admiral and Commander-in-Chief, steamed alongside in the Fire Queen steam tender, Master Commander Paul, and, accompanied by Captain Campbell and Commander Sandy, privately inspected the ship.

It is almost needless to say that the working of the ship's engines and boilers gave the greatest possible satisfaction and reflected the customary credit upon the manufacturers, Messrs. Maudslay, Field, and Son, of Lambeth.

Yesterday

peace, of course he would launch his bolt at the North, as the more likely to cause it. How would Russia reply to a recognition of the independence of Poland? Surely, with a declaration of war, unless she saw reason to despise the futility of the measure, and apprehended no attempt at forcible intervention. Mr. Roebuck must advocate recognition in preference to mediation, if he does advocate it, expressly as a war measure, and as no one will go with him in that wise course, we may pass at once to the consideration of the wiser French policy of pressing on the North to accept their mediation with the South.—a step which, as it is based on no prejudgment of the rights of the question, is not, at least, like the other, self-condemned.

And now, as to the policy of mediation. It is not only not necessarily mischievous, but at certain conjunctures, and if really offered in a manner courteous and friendly to the North, might possibly be beneficial. We do not think the time is yet arrived when it could be so. But in the event of the North recovering completely the line of the Mississippi, and *not* gaining any fresh advantage in Virginia, we do conceive it possible that a friendly offer from France and England to mediate on a basis that would give hopes of peace without any hope of unlimited extension to the slave power, might possibly be acceptable, and could not in any case prove injurious. But this is assuredly not the spirit or the wish of friends of mediation in this country. The *Times* does not hesitate to quote the case of Poland as one exactly parallel to the case of the Southern States, and to argue that the treaty intervention of the Three Powers to demand the fulfilment by Russia of a violated diplomatic engagement, on behalf of men struggling for their freedom, is a precedent for interfering to enforce the right to break a solemn obligation on behalf of men struggling for a wider area of slavery. A more unfortunate precedent for mediation than the mediation in Poland—itself unwise enough, unless the Powers have made up their mind to declare war in case of refusal—could not be found. The technical ground of, that intervention is a European treaty conferring on Russian Sovereigns the crown of Poland. Have we any such technical ground for intervention in America? The moral ground for *some* intervention—we will not say for Lord Palmerston's—in Poland is, that a great nation far more fit for freedom than the Power which governs it is manacled together in cruel servitude with another people in a much lower stage of political development, and has been deprived of all the rights of free speech, honest tribunals, and native administration, as well as oppressed with a conscription law which English statesmen have called a proscription law. To test this great discovery of the *Times* that the Polish intervention is a precedent for the American, let us just remember what would be the laughter of Europe if we seriously demanded of the North to proclaim to the South, on condition of submission (1), an Amnesty; (2), Representative Institutions; (3), the employment of none but Southerners in the government of the South; (4), Liberty of Conscience; (5), the enactment of a legal recruiting law. Would not the South reply that not only this, but far more than this, they had always possessed; and that what they revolted to obtain was not privileges of this kind, but the five points of unlimited right to oppress their own slaves, and of propagating that system of oppression to all the four points of the compass? A more unfortunate notion than to quote the precedent of intervention in Poland as warranting an intervention in America could hardly have occurred to a literary advocate writing at high pressure.

In truth, the only conceivable ground for mediation is to arrest the prosecution of a contest, in the abstract perfectly justifiable on the part of the North, but almost hopeless, and if hopeless, then and therefore only, practically unjustifiable. The mediation of this kind either can answer or ought to answer unless based on this ground, and this alone, and unless contemplating the great State policy which renders it not only necessary for the North, but expedient for the whole world to arrest with a strong hand the development of the new slave power for the foundation of which the South is fighting. If we could go to the North and express our strong sense that the war was in its purpose and commencement absolutely just, that it contemplates an end not only politically defensible on the part of the Federal Government, but morally identified with the interests of the whole earth, but nevertheless point out that, looking to the actual power and insane ambition of the South, and to the passions which had been roused by the conflict, their actual subjugation seems at once hopeless and scarcely consistent, even if accomplished, with any restoration to them of their civil liberties for a generation to come,—further, that a great part of the aim of the war might be effectually gained by a peace which should narrowly limit the area of the slave power,—then we do think it possible that mediation might prove beneficial. But to mediate in Mr. Roebuck's or Mr. Lindsay's sense, in order to obtain a virtual triumph for the South, to encourage France to threaten forcible aid to the South if the Federal Government should not accede to her proposals, and to involve ourselves in a certain, though it might be, reluctant war with the Federal Government, which would have the same effect,—this would be a proceeding to which we might, perhaps, find a very inadequate precedent in the intervention of Russia in Hungary, in 1849, but to the spirit of which our present interference with the affairs of Poland, unwise though it may be, is diametrically antagonistic.

PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

(*London Review*, *June* 20.)

It is quite certain, looking at the events now passing around us, that we are going through a transition stage in the Banking progress of this country. Every day furnishes evidence of the fact, and so strongly is this becoming apparent, that the sooner the public prepare to recognize the change the better will it be for all interested. The struggle, as in the case of the common road carriage against canals and railways, has been proceeding for some few years, but it has now arrived at a point when it is self-evident that a crisis has been attained, and that, whether "for good or for evil," the Joint-Stock Bank will supersede the Private Banking system. The Duke of Bridgewater, Mr. Felton, and other great celebrities connected with the development of the arterial canals, scarcely supposed that in the course of less than half a century their mostcherished notions of the facilities afforded by their watery routes would be for the most part superseded by the extraordinary speed of the locomotive on the iron road. George Stephenson had not then emerged from the coal-mines to give practical effect to his inventive genius; and his son Robert was only a boy taking his first lessons in engineering from the rough examples afforded by his father. In the course of thirty years, however, the principal districts of the north experienced an enormous alteration, and the carriage by the common road having disappeared through the competition of the canal conveyance, the latter, in its turn, sensibly suffered as soon as railways became popular, and the success of goods traffic was established. Even at the advanced period of our own day we have seen the last vestiges of the old road and canal business drop, as it were piecemeal, *into* the possession of the rulers of our railway system—first the great Pickford, and secondly the universal Chaplin & Horne, having, in one snape of the other, been thoroughly amalgamated with it.

Pattison, when he organized his plan of the Bank of England, old Jemmy Wood of Gloucester, when he sold grocery on one side of his counter and changed Bank notes on the other, and Mr. James William Gilbart, when he was guiding the London and Westminster Bank in its important battle against the Directors of the Bank of England respecting the acceptance of bills, never imagined for a moment that the banking system would have so steadily but surely expanded, or that the principles which have regulated business at these various epochs would have so gradually but radically altered. Pattison was consulted a dreamy enthusiast, but he established the great basis of our London banking operations. Jemmy Wood was the perfect type of the original country banker, springing from the trading masses and taking his position among his fellow-men. Gilbart must be acknowledged, with the aid of his *dissectors* and the establishment with which he was associated, to have given great impetus and vitality to the Joint-Sock principle as developed in the metropolis and reflected in the provinces. But they passed with their generation; things have in this respect essentially varied, and now we have come to a period when it is inevitable that Private Banking as a *system*, will have to make way for its more powerful antagonists, the Joint-Stock Banks, conducted both on limited and unlimited liability. The private banks have at particular junctures experienced reverses of magnitude and in times of panic have failed, causing misery and privation to depositors and note-holders. They then however, scarcely entailed such frightful damage as was created by the suspension of joint-stock banks; and those who are old enough to remember the crash following the stoppage of the Northern and Central Bank, and the Imperial Bank of Manchester, will admit that the suffering occasioned by these disasters was of the most distressing character. To bring the facts down to a more recent date; the loss and misery following the break-up of the Western Bank of Scotland, the Northumberland and Durham, and one or two other banks, at the time of the crisis of 1857, were enormous, exhibiting the effects of bad management and of placing too great confidence in individual officers. Whilst this condition of affairs has existed in exceptional instances, the Joint-Stock principle has nevertheless been making important progress, and the elements of its success are much superior to those furnished by the private system. And this can be very shortly illustrated. The private bankers, as a class, have struggled manfully and vigorously against the tide of competition which has set in so strongly against them and though they have every now and then been able to place barriers temporarily in the way of their antagonists, they have never been able permanently to impede their operations. The exclusion of the Joint-Stock Banks from the privileges of "the clearing" was, for a short time, the stronghold of the private banks, and like other ancient fortifications was considered impregnable. Direct assault was at first tried by the Joint-Stock Banks, but it did not avail: the Committee were immoveable, and would not listen to any terms. A guerilla mode of warfare was then adopted, and when sudden pressure upon tills for note and cheque exchanges was found inconvenient, then at last the Private Banks gave way, and the Joint-Stock Banks vented loud pæans of triumph. Thus was the important difficulty surmounted, and the Joint-Stock Banks were furnished with the facilities which were alone required for the ultimate enormous expansion of their transactions. To obtain the privilege of "the clearing" was a matter of life and death to the earlier bands, but when they had "fought the fight" and gained admission, their successors, as a recognized rule, were allowed to enter after an acknowledged probationary term.

It was said when the important firm of Messrs. Strahan & Paul failed, that the Private Banking interest had received "a heavy blow and great discouragement." The same cry was raised when the Royal British Bank closed its doors and, several of the directors fled to avoid the consequences of their conduct. These two startling catastrophes occurred so near each other, that the iniquity exposed in the one had hardly faded from the public mind before it was revived by the fearful irregularities exhibited in the examination of the other. But yet there was an important dissimilarity in these events. The Royal British Bank failed simply through mismanagement. Had the board of directors been true to themselves and their trust, pursuing a straightforward course, their business, which was sound, would have increased, and they would now have had the control of a good and healthy concern. It was not so in the case of Messrs. Strahan & Paul. There the business was drooping through the surrounding competition of the West-end branches of the Joint-Stock Banks. Sir John Dean Paul ventured largely "into the philanthropic and director line," with an eye to connection, but without important results. The Bank was not doing well, and therefore Sir John and his partners entered into speculations. These did not succeed; and to make up the deficiencies, appropriations were made of customers' securities, which eventually produced bankruptcy and disgrace.

The enormous difference between the Joint-Stock and the Private Banking systems is not to be found in the ordinary way of transacting business or the readiness with which accommodation is afforded. It exists essentially in the security presented in the aggregate by the Joint-Stock system and by the allowance of interest on deposits and current accounts. The amounts that accrue in individual cases may, either from deposits or balances, be small, but being, like the sands of Pactolus, golden, they recommend themselves greatly to the attention of every one in these days of thrift and perseverance. Through the steady accumulation of custom attendant on this system, the Joint-Stock Banks, both in London and the provinces, have achieved a position which is not likely to be assailed by any innovations the Private Banks may attempt. Some bustling and jostling will be sure to ensue between the unlimited and the limited liability banks, because they are now engaged in a great competition; but beyond this their *status* cannot in the least be interfered with. The private bankers, on the other hand, must, in course of years, decay. Not that there is a probability of any serious failures or disasters: they will quietly liquidate under favourable circumstances, or transfer or amalgamate their business with existing powerful Joint-Stock institutions, as was the case in Messrs. Dixon & Sons' amalgamation with the Union Bank of London, and more recently by Messrs. Heywood Kennard, & Co. joining with the Bank of Manchester, Limited, under the title of the Consolidated Bank. Honorable exceptions, there will, no doubt, be, in which several of the private bankers, principally West-end and Lombard-street establishmants, will maintain their *prestige* from acknowledged wealth and resources; but the days of Private Banks, as a system, are numbered. They cannot now rush into the breach, and endeavour, at all hazards, to wrest business from the Joint-Stock Banks by allowing interest on deposit and balances: they have overlooked or refused to recognize that element too long. If it has become a fashion to run after Joint-Stock Banks and encourage the growth of the principle, it has taken such deep root that it theatens within the next twenty years to encircle the whole banking interest. The Private Banks now seldom, not at least in the ratio they did, secure new accounts. The widely-spread connection of the Joint-stock Banks, either through directors, shareholders, or managers, so completely monopolizes this branch, that the Private Banks never possess a chance,—the "touting," to use a vulgar but expressive term, being so universal. Where, then, is their resource? Extensive mutations will, in the natural order of things, take place; old firms will die out; the majority of successors will pass their accounts and their business to Joint-Stock Banks; and the few who will remain through ties of affection and old acquaintance will not be worth keeping, and must be ultimately relinquished. The alterations that will take place in the metropolis will occur immediately after, if they do not at the same time, in the provinces; and we are now on the eve of events of this character which will prove more important as every year revolves.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS AND THE FRENCH BISHOPS.

(*Times*, *June* 15.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 6 P.M.

One of the curious incidents which have sprung out of the elections is that seven bishops are to appear before the Council of State,—not, however, for refusing to read a declaration their churches, or for denying the "dispensing power of the Sovereign," like the "seven" under James, but for having published a letter to a number of persons who had asked for their advice as to whether it was right and proper to abstain from voting for deputies to the Legislative Chamber, and, if not, for whom they should vote. The letter, which has acquired fresh interest, may have produced some effect on the elections; had it not done so probably no notice would have been taken of it. M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, took the trouble to reply to it in a sharp and reproachful tone; and M. Rouland had in return a rejoinder from the Archbishop of Tours, which was bold and even defying. It is for this rejoinder as well as for the more formal and more elaborate document on the elections that he and his brother prelates are now called upon to defend themselves before the Council. The document was signed by the Archbishops of Cambrai, Tours, and Rennes, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orleans, and Chartres.

The recourse to the civil power for *abuse* of authority by ecclesiastical superiors, and for infraction of the constitution, or the Concordats accepted in France, is known technically as *appel comme d'abuus*, and the right of such appeal was recognized in France so far back as 1329. Formerly these "appeals" were referred to the Parliaments or to the Councils of the Sovereign. Since the Concordat of 1801 they have been in the jurisdiction of the Council of State; and a law passed on the 8th of April, 1802, known as the law of the 18th Germinal, year X., specifies the causes of action:—

"The cases of abuse are usurpation or excess of authority; infraction of the laws and regulations of the republic; infraction of the regulations ratified by the canons received in France; attempt on the liberties, franchises, and customs of the Gallican Church, and any act which in the exercise of worship may imperil the honour of the citizens, arbitrarily disturb their conscience, degenerate into oppression against them, or into injury or public scandal."

I have read over a second time, since this prosecution was announced, the letter of the bishops, and I confess I am unable to discover, nor, except, M. Rouland, do I know any one who has discovered in it "infraction of the canons," the "attempt on the liberties of the Gallican Church," the "imperilling the honour of the citizens," the "oppression, injury, or public scandal," constituting the charges which necessitate an *appel comme d'abus* to the Council of State.

A considerable number of persons had, as I have said, applied to the prelates whose names I have given above for advice on two points,—should they vote? and for whom should they vote? The applicants were both clergymen and laymen. The bishops observed that as interests of religion and patriotism were concerned, they should answer the first question, but not the second, as it was one which exclusively concerned the conscience of each individual. The priests were told that if the moment had come to show their devotedness as citizens, it was also the moment for conducting themselves as Christians and as ecclesiastics:—

"Show more charity than ever; never mix yourselves up with anything that divides or irritates; do not be the agents of any one; and do not forget that you shall be in-numbered the pastors of the conquered as well as of the conquerors. But do not forget that you have a country, which you ought to love with your whole soul and serve conscientiously; and that these are serious and solemn circumstances, when to neglect your civic rights is not possible. Do not let it be said that religion stifles patriotism; that the priesthood is estranged from the interests of the country, or that the fortunes of France are indifferent to you. In a word, be men of no party, but be men of conscience. Above all, do not let it be thought that, yielding to the illusions of a delased heart, you are for the party that may promise most for your presbytery or your sacristy. We read in the history of the Church that it has been always lawful to sell even the sacred vessels of the altar to purchase liberty for the enslaved or procure comfort for the suffering. Our minds would be changed indeed if it could be alleged without calumny that we care more for the wants of our churches or our houses than for our conscience. Charity, self-respect, such are the duties of the clergy in the exercise of their rights as citizens."

The bishops declare that as citizens they have the right to prefer this or that political system, this or that administrative system; that not more than anybody, but quite as much as anybody, they are entitled to form an opinion on the laws, the taxes, the treaties, the projects, and institutions of their country. Their opinion is that Governments should be respected and that Governments should be controlled. Both reason and religion require that Governments should be respected, and whatever be the system of control in vigour—whether by religious institutions, aristocracy, Parliament, provincial or communal franchises—the nation has the right of control. In existing circumstances there is but one great means of control in France, and that is that species of political liberty which is principally exercised by the elector and the elected. Whether this system of control be the best or not a question for the bishops, but it is the only one existing. The logical conclusion is that no citizen has a right to abstain from exercising the right which he possesses. He is bound to make himself acquainted with the wants and requirements of the country, and to act accordingly. But to abstain from voting when one is an elector, or, if elected, to vote according to orders or through fear, is to neglect his duty and betray his own interests and those of his fellow-citizens. It should be remembered that in whatever situation a man is placed his right, his interest, and his duty are to accept and fulfil seriously that part which the institutions and the laws of his country allot to him.

The bishops examine and refute the arguments urged in favour of abstaining. They recommend leaving these vain pretexts to those—

"Who are utterly indifferent or to those who count upon some lottery of events, or who place their idle hopes in sudden calamities. The practical and honest man, who knows that his life is too short to be passed in waiting, and who would be ashamed to speculate on violence, or on misfortune, acts quite otherwise. St. Paul, who boasted of being a Roman citizen (*civis Romanus sum*), and who exercised the right of one, did not act in that fashion; *he* did not count upon evil to attain good."

The bishops decline giving any advice as to the candidates for whom the electors should vote. That is entirely a matter of conscience and personal confidence, which must be decided by the judgment of each individual. The Government think proper to persist in the system of official candidates. The bishops do not inquire into its motives for doing so; but it does not necessarily follow that because it prefers certain candidates the electors are bound to accept them; neither is it a reason why they should reject them. They should choose dispassionately and independently, and decide according to their own principles.

"No one has a right to exact an account of the wishes which they may mingle with their prayers; of the affections they may cherish in their heart; of the system their intelligence prefers. But in his public life every man should honestly reject all that the institutions of his country exclude, and permit himself all that they authorize; and, in this defence of his convictions and his rights, he should avail himself of all the means at his disposal—of the press when necessary, of justice when he ought, of the ballot always."

Religious liberty, they contend, is the first of all liberties; it is part of the conscience and of the heart of man; it is the principle of all the others; their last refuge when all the others are menaced; and in the agitated society of modern times religious liberty has no better support than public liberty. "As regards the independence of the Church," they add:—

"We only ask for attention to these things:—The first, that the Popes and Bishops of the whole world—particularly since the great manifestation of the 9th of June, 1862—are unanimous in believing and declaring the temporal power to be useful, and, in the order of Providence, necessary even to religion. The second, that that power has lasted more than a thousand years. To substitute another system would be to abandon what the experience of ages has consecrated, and to rush into adventures on that which most interests humankind. This, at any rate, merits attention. The third, that the exclusion of a certain number of deputies who have been the most faithful to the cause of the Holy See is significant and to be regretted. Without meaning to exaggerate, and having consideration for good intentions there is reason to fear that the question is adjourned, but not resolved. Each day adds to the difficulty, and the time which passes only fatigues and lulls the best devotedness. Who knows whether from one day to another this great cause may not again be forced by events before the tribunal of public opinion? And, when this day comes, are we to let our most approved advocates be set aside, and are we to neglect choosing new ones?"

They conclude with this passage:—

"It is time to take higher ground, and to tell the real meaning of the situation. The elections are not a mere pastime. Perhaps all depends on the new Legislative Assembly. This assembly will hold in its hands, so far as great things are in the hands of men, the honour of France, the independence of the Church, the peace of Europe, the fate of liberty in our country, the fate of the Papacy in the world. This is why all unite in calling you to the ballot. The Government tells you, 'I desire to do good; I desire it sincerely; but if I am not well informed, counselled, and controlled, France may be exposed to danger in her interests, her finances, and her policy, which I alone cannot conjure.' The country tells you, 'I want laws, institutions, reforms in order to be prosperous and progressive. Give me wise legislators, men who are upright, firm, conscientious, honest, and devoted to the public weal.' Religion tells you, 'I am with society passing through difficult times, and I stand in need of courageous defenders.' When you are thus called upon you cannot remain indifferent, nor allow this great assembly to be composed without you'—of those passionate elements which you well know, and which never abdicate or desert. No; you cannot do so. If you do not vote, you shall not escape the most formidable of responsibilities; and, more still, you must renounce the hope of maintaining in your country any authority—you who refuse to exercise highest and most legitimate rights. You wished to have our advice; we give it to you in all its simplicity and truth. Assuredly we have no right to impose it, but neither have we any motive for concealing it from you."

It is the importance attributed by the Government to this document, of which I have given the most salient passages, that has induced me to revert to it. The points on which Ministers take exception are—the bishops having made use of the newspapers instead of pastoral letters; having addressed the public at large instead of confining themselves to their respective dioceses; and having written collectively, and thus holding a particular council—which constitute an excess of power with regard to the State. On the other hand, it is contended that the bishops are citizens like any other men: that, whether it be becoming or not for them to write in the newspapers, it certainly is not illegal; that, if they can do so, they necessarily address others besides their flocks; and that they have as good a right to do so in newspapers as in pamphlets or in books.

The most serious argument is that which would assimilate the collective letter of the seven bishops to a meeting of a particular Council, which is contrary to law. The only one, I believe, that applies to this is the fourth article of the Organic Laws of the year X, which specifies that "no national or metropolitan council, no diocesan synod, nc deliberative assembly shall be held without the express permission of the Government." It will now be for the Council of State to decide whether a collective letter is equivalent to a "deliberative assembly," and whether the reply of the Archbishop of Tours to the letter addressed to him by the Minister of Public Instruction constitutes an "abuse of power" within the meaning of the law.

It is worthy of remark that many of the Opposition candidates who were defeated at the last elections had a great majority of votes in the towns, and that in the rural districts the peasants voting under the influence of of the mayors of communes gave an overwhelming majority to the Government candidates. In the district of Guingamp, in the Côtes du Nord, M. Ropartz, the Opposition candidate, polled 749 votes in the town of Guingamp against 1,276 given to M. Legorrec, the official candidate. In the first district of Vienne M. Peyre, the Opposition candidate, obtained the majority in several important towns, and particularly at Chatellerault, where he polled 1,276 votes against 1,218 given to M. Robert de Beauchamp, the Government candidate, and at Charvigny 237 to 158. In the third electoral district of the same department M. Serph, the Opposition candidate, polled 320 votes against 13 at Genouille, 373 against 57 at Blauzais, 331 against 168 at Civray, 206 against 121 at Ligaut, 393 against 38 at Savigné, and 178 against 16 at Voulême. In the south canton of Poitiers he obtained the very respectable minority of 626 to 720. At Toulon M. Philis, the Opposition candidate, polled 3,350 votes against 3,201 given to the official candidate. The Opposition candidate at Abbeville obtained a majority of 604 votes. In the fourth electoral district of Calvados the Marquis de Grouchy likewise obtained a majority of votes in several populous towns. The inhabitants of Aunay gave him 421 votes to 82 for M. Cauchicourt, the Government candidate. Those of St. Georges d'Aunay 215 against 26; those of Falaise, South, 322 to 264; those of Falaise, North, 220 to 189; and at Conde sur Noireau he obtained the respectable minority of 503 against 679.

Business Announcements.

THE NUPTIAL MEDAL to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Hunt and Roskell. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla).

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Beds in Tin Cases; Hock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon Lance Wood Bows.
Do. do. Painted and Feathered Arrows in 1 dozen cases with Lock and Key.
Do. do. Quivers and Belts.
Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.
Do. do. Arm Guards.
Tassels, Prickers and Markers.
Grease Pots
Extra Bow Strings.
Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.
Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stéreoscopes.
Exhibition Photographs (large size).
A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, by *Duke*, *Clapshaw*, and *Page*.
Ball and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is an innocent medicine, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co., and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

VEUVE CLIQUOT'S CHAMPAGNE.—To close an account, a few dozens of this celebrated brand (in super or cordon) will be parted with at Rs. 33 per dozen Quarts—Cash. CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G SHAW & Co, continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1859 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortisson's.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, superior	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
ST. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay Bottled.)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN PINTS, bottled by Stone. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER AND PALE ALE in Casks.—The above are on Sale at our godowns. FORBES & Co.

JULES MUMM AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, a Consignment of Messrs Jules Mumm & Co.'s first quality Champagne, in Quarts and Pints. T. D. JACKSON & Co.
1, Oak Lane, 17th June 1863.

PINET CASTILLON & Co.'s BRANDY.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agents for this celebrated Brand, beg to intimate that no shipment is genuine unless accompanied by a certificate, which can be seen at their office. *Orders Registered.*
Counterfeits will, when detected, be punished according to Law.
Bombay, 29th July 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be FOR SALE in a few days, at the Godowns of the undersigned—
ALE in quarts At Rs. 5½ per dozen.
Do. in pints „ 3 „
PORTER in quarts „ 4½ „
Do. in pints „ 2½ „
20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts
CLARET.
St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils at Rs. 35 do. do.
Do. 1858 Do.... „ 30 do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do..... „ 35 do. do.
Do. 1858. Do..... „ 30 do. do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co..... „ 16 do. do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant..... „ 16 do. do.
Do. Leo-ille Do..... „ 35 do. do.
Do. Lafitte „ 35 do. do.
SPARKLING MOSELLE.
Blumeder Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg. „ 42 do. do.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs F. Glaser & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.		
Moselle, do.	do.	1	„
Sherry, do.	do.	3	„
Claret, do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	do.	1	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.		
Sherry, do.	do.	3	„
Brandy, do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for those superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.
MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
No. 1	Black Capsule		35
„ Pts.	„	„	18
No. 2	Blue	„	30
„ Pts.	„	„	16
No. 3	Yellow	„	26
Claret Pts.	„	„	14
„ No. 4	Green	„	22
„ Pts.	„	„	12
„ Médoc	Red	„	17
„ Pts.	„	„	9
Brand Cutler & Co	„	„	38
Champagne „	per 2 dozen Pts.		40
Brand C. & Co.	„		32
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.		34
Sparkling Nonpareil	„		38
Moselle „	per 2 dozen Pts		40
Sparkling 1st Quality	„		32
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.		32
Sparkling Nonpareil	„		38
Hock „	per 2 dozen Pts.		40
Sparkling 1st Quality	„		32
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts		32
Black Seal	„		28
Port „	Pts.		15
Red Seal	„		24
„	Pts.		12
Amontillado	Black Seal		32
Pale Amoroso	„	„	30
Light Golden	Green	„	28
Pale	Brown	„	26
Pale	Yellow	„	22
Pale	White	„	18
Sherry Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Brown	in Glass Bottles		42
„	Pts.		21
Curacoa „	Bottles		42
White „	Pts.		21
Maraschino Di Zara			42
„ „	Pts.		21
Cherry Brandy			30
„	Pts.		15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, April 1863.

A NOVELTY IN BOMBAY.—FORTNUM, MASON & Co.'s PROVISIONS, a fresh supply to hand; consisting of

Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese	Best Durham Mustard
Collard Tongue	Bon Bons and Crackers in Bottles
Yorkshire Pies	Yarmouth Bloaters
Preserved Dessert Fruits	Pickled Salmon
Crystallized and in Syrup	Oxford Sausages, in Bread and Jelly
Potted Games and Meats for breakfast	Lyon Sausages
Westphalia Hams	Dessert Fruits of all kinds, both Crystallized and in Juice an Noyeau
Hambro' Beef	Imperial Plums
Potted Tongue	Turkey Figs
Bloater Paste	Burnt Almonds
Herrings a la Anchovies	Burnt Onions
Soups and Vegetables	Preserved Ginger
Petit Pois	Muscatell Raisins
Mushroom	Apricot Peaches
Harrlott	Cherries
Cardeau	Marmalade
Macaroon Lequires	Mixed Rings
Chicken and Rice	Boar's Head and Truffles
Ox Tail	Assorted Pates
Mock Turtle	Black and Red Currants
Gravy Fois	Damsons
Hare	Greengages
Giblet and Mutton Broths	Orleans Plums
Strasbourg Meat's	Apples
Anchovey Paste } In Jars.	Quince de Montmorent
Bloater Paste }	Gooseberries.
Salmi Game	TREACHER & Co.
Normandy Pippins in 6 lbs. canisters	Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Insurance, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
Directors.